1	2	3
33.	दार-उ-सलम, मलेरकोटला	0.89
34	मदरसा-ए-फैजुल उलूम, जमशेदपुर	0.46
35.	उर्दू विभाग, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय इलाहाबाद	0.73
36.	अंजुमन तरक्की-उर्दू हिंद मैसूर	0.65
37.	जैमियत्तर रशद, आजमगढ़	0.73
38.	इदारा खिदमते-खल्क, देवबंद	0.74
39.	मौलाना मुहम्मद उस्मान स्मारक सोसाइटी देवबंद	0.78
40.	जिला अंजुमन तरक्की-ए-उर्दू उर्दू मदरसा तेघिया, धनबाद	0.81
41.	उस्मानिया कालेज, कुरनूल	0.71
42.	गालिब अकादमी, नई दिल्ली	1.24
	कुल योग :	33.42

India's low Human Development Index

1259. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that India's Human Development Index ranks 123rd amongst the **160** countries according to the 1991 Human Development Report released recently by the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) if so, what are the real causes of our poor socio-economic progress in various parts of the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to release more funds for the year 1991-92 for human development programmes; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) j Yes, Sir. However, it may be noted that the Report also shows that India's rank by the Human Development Index is better than its ranking by GNP, indicating that on an average we have done better in the area of human development than other countries at comparable level of economic development

(b) There has been appreciable socio-economic progress in various parts of the country since independence as is borne out by improvement in per capita income, life expec-tency, literacy rate and the percentage of population below the poverty line. However, the progress made has not been sufficient on account of the fact that we started with a very poor socio-economic condition at the time of independence. Also ?nves tible surplus required for socio-economic needs of a growing populalon has been inadequate The latter is itself a result of the low level of deve-

lopment and all developing economies are faced with this phenomenon.

(c) Economic growth with social justice has always been the basic objective of planning in India. The Union Budget for 1991-92 presented in the Parliament on 24-7-1991 provides for higher Plan outlays and Non-Plan expenditure than in the previous years for various areas relating to human development. *(The details* of *these proposals are annexed).* There will also be substantial allocations for socio service sectors in the budgets of the State Governments, which should contribute to human development. There are moreover certain othe programmes, under which some of the expenditure will contribute to human development

Statement

Expenditure Budget 1991-92 *of the GOl*
Details of proposals on Central Plan Outlay and Non-Plan
Expenditure on the Programmes relating to Human Develoment

(In crores of Rupees)

Heads	Central Plan Outlay		
	1990-91 Budget	990-91 Revised	1991-92 Budget
(i) Special Programmes for Rural Development	502.26	475.44	513.40
(ii) Rural Employment		2000.73	2100.00
(iii) Other programmes of Rural Development	36.09	32.99	54.40
(iv) Education .	864.10	836.44	976.05
(v) Sports and Youth Services	69-36	62.87	7616
(vi) Medical & Public Health	275.00	255 14	301.90
(vii) Family Welfare	675 00	784.91	749.00
(viii) Water Supply & Sanitation	47033	448 56	837 44
(ix) Housing	56.82	55 04	102.1
(x) Urban Dsvelopment	63-85	54.82	63.95
(Xi) Welfare of SC/ST	320.10	321 04	413.86
(xii) Labour & Employmsnt	84.90	48.95	94.89
(xiii) Social Security & Welfare	384.40	361.95	474.35
(xiv) Nutrtion	2-50	2.07	3.28

	Non-Plan Expenditure		
	1990-91 Budget	1990-91 Revised	1991-92 Budget
(i) Education	639.60	641.10	673.12
(ii) Sports & Youth Services	24.60	23.03	24.28
(iii) Health & Family Welfare	241.88	238.66	260.89
(iv) Housing & Urban Development	83.56	80.18	91.64
(v) Labour Welfare	271.54	267.09	319.17
(vi) Social Sscurity & Welfare	222.14	207.81	229.79